

Method: Indices of functional disturbances of 4 brain areas (dyencephalic structures, frontal lobes, left and right hemispheres) have been determined in terms of psychological functions responses and quantitative analysis of qualitative characteristics of higher psychological functions processing has been done.

The Results: Method of neuropsychological assessment of therapy efficacy in cognitive dysfunction treatment has been developed; therapy resistant and therapy sensitive components of a higher psychological function have been identified for each type of medication. It has been also revealed that the components of higher psychological functions associated with frontal lobes may respond oppositely on the same medication (for example, the rate of rigidity declines while the rate of impulsiveness increases).

Conclusions: Therapy directed at the correction of an impaired component of a psychological function significantly improves cognitive possibilities of patients with even moderate psychoorganic syndrome. The neuropsychological method is a cheap and reliable tool for recognition of an impaired component.

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PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY OF DEPRESSION IN PRIMARY CARE

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The purpose of the investigation was to study the efficacy of various antidepressants in depression treatment in primary care.

Methods: Psychopathological Scale, HAMD, HARS, SCL-90-R.

Results: 102 patients with depression have been treated with modern antidepressants in primary care. The most frequent comorbid somatic disorders were as follows: neurocirculatory asthenia, hypertension, intestinal disorders, and asthma. Antidepressants were prescribed if the pronouncement of the depressive features exceeded 15 points in accordance with the HAMD.

The following medications that lasted not less than 4 weeks have been studied: Tianeptine (n = 29), Fluoxetine (n = 29), Sertraline (n = 18), Citalopram (n = 15), Miancerin (n = 11). The results show that in all the cases significant reduction of the pronouncement of both psychopathological and somatic features of depression have been observed. Statistical data suggest that the indices of the scales HAMD, HARS, SCL-90-R were decreasing (p < 0.05). The results show the difference between Coaxil and Fluoxetine and Sertraline influences, which was below the statistical significance, nevertheless. It has been shown that Coaxil is effective in reduction of a somatic component of depression, and Sertraline is more appropriate mean when psychic components of depression are the main features in clinical picture. Side effects have been observed in few cases at the extent that didn't require the cancellation of the treatment course.

Conclusions: The studied antidepressants prescribed in low therapeutic doses are highly effective and safe remedies for depression treatment in primary care.

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ANTIOXIDANT EFFECT OF CEREBROLYSIN THERAPY OF PSYCHOORGANIC SYNDROME

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The method of luminol-dependent chemiluminescent (CL) analysis in the system of whole blood, using small amount of peripheral

blood (0.8–1.0 ml), which determined the level of oxygen active forms (OAF) during phagocytosis of particles of opsonized latex have been used in examination before and after treatment with cerebrolysin (C) of 41 former Chernobyl "liquidators" who have afterwards developed a complex of psychosomatic and mental disorders of exogenous-organic type. Two groups have been distinguished: (1) with marked effect of therapy and (2) with slight therapeutical effect. 10 healthy donors served as controls. In both groups two types of OAF production (hyperproduction and hypoproduction) have been evaluated. In the first group treatment with C has decreased index of CL (1.78 ± 0.13 compared with 2.27 ± 0.20 , p < 0.05). In this group treatment with C normalised OAF production in cases of hyperproduction index of CL has decreased (1.14 ± 0.07 compared with 4.59 ± 1.02 , p < 0.001) and in cases of hypoproduction it has increased (1.66 ± 0.08 , p < 0.001). In second group differences in levels of OAF production before and after treatment have not been significant.

Thus our data confirm antioxidant effect of C and allows to recommend the method of CL-analysis for the control of effectiveness of therapy and for the evaluation of "oxidative stress".

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THE EXPERIENCE OF PRACTICAL USE OF THE I-STRUCTURAL G. AMMON TEST WITH PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PATIENTS

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One of the approaches to the multilateral description of a personality, deserving attention of psychiatrists and psycho-therapists, is the I-structural ISTA test (G. Ammon). The method represents the structure of the unconscious through the description of central I-functions (aggression, anxiety, outer and inner I-delimitation, narcissism and sexuality), having constructive, non-constructive and deficiency components.

The practical use of the re-adapted and re-standardised in Russia version of the ISTA questionnaire with psychiatric patients confirmed its diagnostic utility and efficiency. The test helps to specify the diagnosis, to reveal the symptoms not found during the conversation, to differentiate the treatment. With no dependence on the applied concrete techniques the ISTA test assists to creating the rational tactics and strategy of psychiatrist work aimed at solution of non-constructive moments and at shifting them to constructive direction. Besides, the test allows to evaluate the efficiency of treatment and therapeutic dynamics.

Thus, the conducted primary analysis of the I-structure ISTA test established its applicability both for practical psycho-diagnostics and for clinical practice.

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THE USE OF I-STRUCTURE ISTA G. AMMON TEST IN PSYCHO-DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH WITH PATIENTS OF PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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The previous experience of use I-structure ISTA test (G. Ammon), describing a personality in terms of central I-functions: aggression, anxiety, outer and inner I-delimitation, narcissism and sexuality (having constructive, non-constructive and deficiency components) with mental patients confirmed its utility for practical psychiatry.

Comparative research with the help of ISTA test of 296 patients of three comparable (according to age and sex) diagnostic